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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
Intelligencer Building, Southwest Corner of
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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is furnished to
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
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COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly
for family use, and at the low-
est market prices.
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n5-lyd PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF BALED

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M. F. STEIGERWALT & SONS,
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COHO & WILEY,

350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Also, Contractors and Builders.
Estimates made and contracts undertaken
on all kinds of buildings.
Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.
n5-lyd

COAL! - - - COAL!!

GO TO—
GORRECHT & CO.,
For Good and Cheap Coal, Yard—Harrisburg
Pike, Office—No. 20 East Chestnut Street.
P. W. GORRECHT, Agt.
J. B. KILBY,
W. A. KELLER.
n5-lyd

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G. SENER & SONS.
Will continue to sell only
GENUINE LYKENS VALLEY
and WILKESBARRE COALS
which are the best in the market, and sell as
LOW as the LOWEST, and not only GUAR-
antee FULL WEIGHT, but also to WEIGH
ON ANY scale in good order.
Also Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash
Doors, Blinds, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.
Office and yard northeast corner Prince
and Walnut streets, Lancaster, Pa. jan1-td

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EASTER CARDS.
Marcus Ward's English and French
American
EASTER CARDS.
—AT—
L. M. FLYNN'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

EASTER NOVELTIES!

Easter Voices. A selection of prose and verse
for the season, in unique form.
Easter Dawn. A collection of Poetry, beau-
tifully printed and in a New
and Beautiful Binding.
Easter Cards. New designs, appropriate and
beautiful.
In prose and poetry, with
Devotional Books, Floral Decorations, appropri-
ate to the season.

AT THE BOOK STORE OF

JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EASY BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTS
made on a new principle, insur-
ing comfort for the feet.
Lasts made to order.
BOOTS MILNER,
133 East King Street.
CIRCUMSTANCES WILL NOT PERMIT
TO ADVERTISE A

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

but we will do the next thing to it, viz:
We will call the attention of our friends and
customers to the fact that we have on hand a
very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

purchased before the late ADVANCE, which
we will sell at
Strictly Old Prices.
Give us a call.

A. ADLER,

43 WEST KING STREET

MARBLE WORKS.

WM. P. FRAYLES
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
758 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.
All work guaranteed and satisfaction given
in every particular.
N. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end
of North Queen Street. m5-lyd

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\$10 TO \$500. make money in Wall St.
should deal with the undersigned. Write for
est., story circulars, sent free by
Bankers and Brokers,
HICKLING & CO., 42 Exchange Place,
New York. m5-2nded

NEW GOODS

—FOR—
FALL & WINTER.

We are now prepared to show the public one
of the largest stocks of

READYMADE CLOTHING

ever exhibited in the city of Lancaster. Good
Working Suits for men \$5.00. Good Styles
Cassimere Suits for men \$7.50. Our All Wool
Suits that we are selling for \$20.00 are as
good as you can buy elsewhere for \$12.00. Our
stock of Overcoats are immense. All grades
and every variety of styles and colors, for
men, boys and youths, all our own manu-
facture. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Suits. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Overcoats.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

We are prepared to show one of the best
stocks of Piece Goods to select from and have
made to order every shown in the city. They
are all arranged on tables fitted up expressly
so that every piece can be examined before
making a selection. All our goods have been
purchased before the rise in woolens. We are
prepared to make up in good style and at short
notice and at bottom prices. We make to or-
der an All Wool Suit for \$12.00. By buying
your goods at

CENTRE HALL

you save one profit, as we manufacture all our
own clothing and give employment to about
one hundred hands, and examine our
stock and be convinced as to the truth of which
we affirm.

MYERS & RATHFON,

Centre Hall, No. 12 East King Street.

COHO & WILEY,

350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,
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A RARE CHANCE!

The Greatest Reduction of all in
FINE CLOTHES.

—AT—
H. GERHART'S
Tailoring Establishment.

All Heavy Weight Woolens made to order
(for cash only) at

COST PRICE.

I have also just received a Large Assortment
of the Latest Novelties in

ENGLISH, SCOTCH

—AND—
AMERICAN SUITINGS

Of Medium Weight, for the

EARLY SPRING TRADE.

These goods were all ordered before the rise
in Woolens, and will be made to order at re-
markably low prices. Also, a Fine Line of

SPRING OVERCOATING,

—AT—
H. GERHART'S,
No. 51 North Queen Street.

SMALING'S

Grand Opening of

SPRING WOOLENS!

London and Parisian Novelties,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
CORRECT SELECTIONS,
CORRECT AND LEADING STYLES.

Having enlarged room, extended facilities
and increased light for displaying the hand-
somest stock of

WOOLENS

—FOR—
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

ever offered to the public, forming a Grand
PANORAMA of

Beauty Taste,

Talent and Skill.

The Latest Novelties of the Season.

All are cordially invited to examine our
stock. Prices on plain card, low as con-
sistent with first-class Work and Trimmings.

J. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR,
121 North Queen Street.
[mar5-lyds&w

CENTRE HALL,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Closing out our

WINTER STOCK

—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices,

In order to make room for the

Large Spring Stock,

[Which we are now manufacturing.

Overcoats,

Suits and Suitings,
To be sold at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

GENTS' GOODS.

LATEST STYLE
Collars and Flat Scarfs.

BEST FITTING

SHIRTS,

—AT—
E. J. ERISMAN'S,
66 NORTH QUEEN STREET.
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TINWARE, &c.

CALL ON SHERZER, HUMPHREVILLE
& KIEFFER, manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK,
and dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS. Special attention given
to PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
No. 40 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1880.

Sugar.

A GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

Sugar From Sorghum and Indian Corn—
Amazing Results of the New
Processes.

A writer, who subscribes himself "W,"
and dates his letter Washington, March 6,
says in the New York Herald:

From a visit to the agricultural build-
ing, this day, the writer returned with the
conviction that surely within the next ten
years, and probably within the next five
years, the production of sugar within the
limits of the United States will supply all
the demands of our 50,000,000 of people,
and that in this production not only will
there be a gain annually to our wealth of
the country equal to \$300,000,000, but even
our Northern border states will become
self-supporting. In other words, from re-
cent discoveries made and new processes
applied in the production of sugar from
the raw material, our sugar producing
belt, from the superior profits of the cul-
ture, will within a few years embrace all
our territory in which sorghum or Indian
corn will come to maturity.

Colonel Robert C. Murphy, formerly
United States consul general in China, but
now engaged here in the agricultural de-
partment, called the writer's attention to
this important subject; first in a reference
to the facts presented in the interesting
agricultural report for 1877 of Commis-
sioner Le Duc, and next in an introduc-
tion to Professor Collyer, the chemist of
the department, the general results of
whose experiments in the production and
crystallization of sugar may be ranked in
importance with the invention of the cot-
ton gin.

It appears from the commissioner's re-
port that the several attempts to make
sugar from beets in this country having
been abandoned as profitless, and all the
attempts of twenty years to make a mer-
chantable sugar from sorghum having
failed down to the new processes of 1877,
it had become a settled opinion that only
from sorghum and Indian corn could sugar
be profitably made in the United States.
But the maple sugar is an
important article. Our product, some ten-
ty-eight million pounds in 1880, is but a
small part of the general consumption of
the United States. The total production of
this strip last year was about 25,000,000
pounds, while our importations from
abroad were 1,741,650,000 pounds of sugar,
besides molasses, melado and other forms
of sugar, being about 300,000,000 pounds
increase over the imports of the preceding
year.

It is estimated that the annual consump-
tion of sugar in the United States does not
exceed forty pounds per capita, while in
England the consumption is sixty pounds
per person. It may be safely assumed,
therefore, that with an abundant supply
of a cheap, pure and wholesome home
grown sugar our consumption would soon
increase to sixty, and perhaps eighty
pounds per capita. At sixty pounds, the
English average (the French much higher),
our fifty millions of people would consume
three thousand million pounds
of sugar, which at seven cents per pound
would be equal to \$210,000,000. But the
Crystal Lake sorghum sugars of Weidner
& Co., of Chicago, sold last year at ten
cents per pound, and at this figure our
farmers have now in sorghum and
Indian corn the means of producing what
they may add annually fully \$300,000,000 to
the wealth of the country.

Two years ago this great desideratum
was held to be so far beyond our reach as
to be utterly unattainable. Now, with
improved and cheap machinery and
chemical processes employed, the profit-
able production of sugar from sorghum—
and a superior mercantile sugar too—is
placed within the reach of every farmer on
whose lands sorghum or Indian corn will
grow.

Some twenty-three years ago the
attention of the farmers of the country,
North and South, began to be actively
drawn to the growth of sorghum, and
several varieties of African, European and
Central American—were widely distributed
and cultivated. During the war for the
Union so general had the cultivation of
this cane become throughout the South
that from Virginia to Texas the people of
the Confederate States for their "sweeten-
ing" were reduced almost wholly to sor-
ghum syrup or molasses, all attempts to
crystallize it having proved futile; hence,
since the war, the general decline in the
sorghum culture, and the loss of the South
the last year, from which we may date the
rising of a "big boom" for sorghum,
which will push forward our home pro-
duction of sugar until it is numbered
among our exports to England.

Without troubling you with the tables
of figures, the results of the numerous
chemical experiments made at the agricul-
tural department in the crystallization of
the juices respectively of the Louisiana
ribbon sugar cane, a hard cane from India
of sorghum, and several kinds of Indian
field corn, it is sufficient here to say that
from these experiments the general results
include the following:

From the Juice of the Louisiana ribbon
sugar cane (the choicest variety) the
highest percentage obtained was:

Per Cent.
Sucrose (or true cane sugar)..... 16 50
From the early amber sorghum..... 17 00
From the Chinese sorghum..... 19 90
From the white Liberator..... 15 25
From the Honduras..... 16 10
From the pearl millet..... 11 30

And from the samples on exhibition all
these sorghum sugars are of excellent
quality. The general conclusion, from the
numerous chemical examinations made,
is that there exists but little differ-
ence between the various kinds of sorghum
as sugar producing plants, and that the
juice of each of them is, in its full develop-
ment, nearly as rich in sugar as the best
cane produced in this country. Professor
Collyer says that from an acre of the
Honduras sorghum he has obtained two
tons of sugar, and from three other
varieties one ton of sugar each. The larger
yield from the Honduras plant is mainly
attributable to the stage of development
at which the stalks were gathered for the
grinding. Now, bearing in mind the fact
that sugar and syrup have been made from
sorghum by the carload the past season,
which commanded the highest market
price, and that the cash value per acre
above all the costs of its production is such
as to make it a more profitable crop than
wheat, Indian corn, tobacco or cotton, it
cannot be doubted that with the diffusion
of this information, the cultivation of a
field or two of sorghum for its sugar will
be generally adopted by the farmers of the
country; first, as an experiment, and
next, on a larger scale, as a regular crop
from year to year.

But the most remarkable results from
these experiments in sugar making ob-
tained by Professor Collyer were from In-
dian corn. From an acre of land planted
last year with a common white field corn,

known as the horse tooth, from the shape
of its kernel, he gathered the ears when
fully ripe, and their yield of shelled corn
was sixty-nine and one-tenth bushels—
more than double the average crop per
acre of the country at large. Next, strip-
ping and grinding the stalks and working
up their juice by the new processes, he ex-
tracted from 1,000 pounds, or nearly half a
ton of sugar of a good quality. Here,
then, from the stalks—thrown out by our
farmers into the refuse of the barn yard as
fit only to be reduced to manure—a more
profitable crop has been obtained than the
corn. Nor is this all. The pulverized
stalks, after the extraction of the saccharine
juice (to the extent now practicable, sixty
per cent.) have proved nutritious
food for cattle, from their elements of
starch and nitrogen retaining a applying
this extract of sugar to the Indian corn
crop of the United States—that is, to the
rejected cornstalks—they would give us an
income which, within the brief period of
ten years, would extinguish our national
debt.

Incredible as this fact may appear it is
deducible from the product of 900 pounds
of sugar obtained from the stalks of an
acre of Indian corn, in addition to their
present use as fuel, and the shelling of
corn. Or take it in another form. Put-
ting our Indian corn crop at the average of
\$400,000,000 in value, and estimating the
sugar in the stalks at only half the value
of the corn, with the production of vast
amounts of sugar we have still in these
corn-stalks gold and silver to the amount
of \$200,000,000—more than double the
sum of the gold and silver extracted from
all our mines between the British Do-
minions and the United States.

When the first Napoleon, when France,
under the blockade of the English navy,
was cut off from her foreign supplies, offered
a reward of 10,000 francs for a substance
which would substitute for the sugar of the
West Indies which could be produced equal
to the wants of the French people, he secured
a reward worth incalculably more to France
than all her victories in the battle field—a
reward the value of which cannot be reach-
ed in the millions of money saved to France
in her beet root sugar. How, then, can
we estimate the value of these new applica-
tions which render the production of sugar
from sorghum and Indian corn a highly pro-
fitable industry on our large Southern
plantations, and cotton, and on our small
Northern farms yielding a richer return
than corn, wheat, grass or potatoes?

The old Mexican inhabitants of Santa
Fe, New Mexico, will tell you that from
their grandfathers they inherited the secret
of extracting sugar from cornstalks and
that the corn fields of their valley for gen-
erations gone by have supplied those peo-
ple with their bread and sugar, so that it
is no robbery upon the cattle, and the juice
ground out. "Tis said four barrels of
juice will make one of molasses, but in
this people differ widely. They have a
method of refining it so that it looks as
well as the best refined molasses.

Had these beginnings in the way or sub-
stitutes for foreign sugar been actively
and perseveringly followed up we can no
longer doubt that some thousands of mil-
lions of dollars would have been saved to
the country which have been spent in
importations of sugar and molasses. Now,
this new industry opened to our Southern
planters, Northern farmers and capitalists,
offers such profits from a crop of sorghum
and cornstalks, and from the extraction
of their sugar, that our home product of all
grades, from the coarsest browns to the
finest whites, will soon turn the balance
of trade on sugar, and likewise in rum
and molasses in our favor.

The strongest argument in support of
the scheme of the annexation of the island
of St. Domingo was the plea that it would
render us independent of Cuba in the im-
portant article of sugar. This plea now
falls to the ground. The new machinery
and processes employed in the extraction
and crystallization of the sugar from the
sap of sorghum and cornstalks are simple
and comparatively inexpensive. Sorghum
sugar, with ten cents a pound, can now be
produced, all costs included, at less than four
cents per pound. The machinery and im-
plements employed include grinding
mills, drying pans and centrifugal driers.
They are now in Chicago, operated by
steam, and many persons are preparing to
follow the profitable example of the Chi-
cago firm already referred to on the score
of at least a ton of sugar per day. There
is room in this work for hundreds of small
factories in the United States, for the near-
est mill is to the sorghum and corn
fields the cheaper will be the carrying of
the stalks to the grinder. Any further
light that may be desired by the reader on
this important subject can be obtained, at
or from the agricultural department. The
object of this communication is simply to
herald the advent of a new industry among
our people; *no morum multumque* fallacy,
but a highly profitable field of industry,
equal to the gain of \$200,000,000 to the
country and wide as the zone of sorghum
and Indian corn.

The Best Fruit to Plant.

Germanstown Telegraph.

Friends who have but a small yards of
garden often ask what is the best tree to
plant where only one or so can have room
to grow. Now is a general way there is
no doubt but the apple is the king of fruits;
but limited to one or two trees we shall
give the preference to a pear. The apple
has such a close-spreading head that noth-
ing will grow well under it. Everything
must be grown up to it; never grass nor
flowering shrubs will grow. But the pear
has rather an upright growth, which
does not shade every thing about it;
and the roots run deep, so that often
things can grow most up to its
very trunk, and this gives it a
great advantage over the apple tree. Be-
sides all this, it is measurably free from
diseases when growing in these confined
localities. We do not think we ever heard
of a case of fire-blight in a pear tree in a
city yard; and it is well known that so far
as the disease which results in cracked
fruit is concerned, it is so little known in
city yards that the old butter pear will
often bear good fruit, under such circum-
stances, when it will do so nowhere else.

Then in regard to the certainty of pro-
ducing a crop, there is no fruit like it, at
least in Pennsylvania. Peaches, apples,
cherries, all may fail; but when a pear

once comes in, it is tolerably sure to have
more or less fruit every year.

We should plant a pear by all means if
limited to a small space of ground. And
yet in some respects the cherry is not far
behind it; and especially in that good
point which allows crops to grow close to
the trunk without much objection.

One of the most successful cherry-
growers we have in this state grows
clover between the trees, and he insists
that he has quite as good a crop about the
tree-trunks as anywhere else. Be this as
it may, we do know that the deep roots of
the cherry do not interfere near as much
with things growing on the surface of the
ground under the branches as many other
things do. It is also a tolerably regular
bearer, though the curculio, and in some
cases birds, are troublesome. In the mat-
ter of diseases also, the knot is often for-
midable. The pie cherries, however, are
less troubled by the curculio, though per-
haps more liable to suffer from the knot
trouble. The sweet cherries grow very
rapidly as a general rule, and in this re-
spect are often chosen where a little shade
as well as some fruit are desirable com-
binations in a single tree. On the whole we
prefer the pear, though for a little change
and for some other reasons one can have a
cherry if desirable.

WALL PAPERS, &c.

PHARES W. FRY,
No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

We are better prepared to